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BY E. P. WALTON & SONS.

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Poetry.

The following lines, says the Boston Post were written by a girl of that city, ten years old; she was born blind and without hands, and wrote the poem with the pen in her mouth. How should a blind girl have such impressions of Spring as are conveyed by sight? Doubtless from memory—remembering what has been read to her; and to this, she is probably indebted for a good share of her poetical expressions as well

TO SPRING. Now the wintry signs are going, Past from stream and soil and tree. Warmer airs are mildly blowing, Spring is here with force of glee-shows are low and suns are high, Where her rosy footsteps fly; Wide abroad her muntle flinging. As the nogel maid advan

Flowers are blooming, birds are singing, In the sunshine of her glances Soul of verdure, yours and beauty-Genrus of the read of roses, Who detay to pay thee duty,

Earliest born! thy blash supermal Gave their tints to Eden's flowers, Clad the globe with glories vernal, Fitted scenes for heavenly hours. Changeless, though that globe is changing, Youthful, though our forms grow old,

As of your thy feet come eniging, Bringing beauty to the mould, flaim to brornes, light to skier, Life and freedom to the fountains, To the woodlands emerald dyes, Moss and garings's to the mountains

Music to recurning birds, Hope to beauty, and cheer to wants riour, gentle, genial Spring, Could we ever to thee cling, Should a buman bosom heave; He should be a noteless comer Nor a look of lave receive.

For thy ways are ways of grace, Paredise adopts thy face And though Summer's robes imposis Ampler seem, and bolder dyed, Think are ever more desclosing More of peace and less of pride. Only in thy wasts Dd wander,

Leave then only for the skies! For the Watchman and Journal.

Lines on the Death of Francese. BY G. Y. MAXHAM.

Is there no balm in Gilead ; Nor hope, nor faith eternal, To sooth the heart that mourns the dead ! *Tis true the stroke was heavy, But God is just, -and Oh ye gave To Him a pure and hely take. That white-robed one within her grave ! It seemed all sad and mournful Por one so young and thir to die. The love that called her to the sky, Thy shift was page and levels ... And when she left thee weeping - A star had mounted to the skins. As through the gates of morning. Where angels bask in endless day Through days of pain and sickness, And nights davoid of rost and ease, She suffered but was hopeful, And were the crown of thorus in peace. And Oh, that mentle spirit! In earth's unhappy dwelling, Her soul was ever panting, Among God's holy angels, Beyond its prison house of clay. And though 'twas bard and bitter, To close those mild and gratle eyes In sleep that bath no waking,

But Hore is weary never, THE OLD CLOCK.

The race of flowers are pale and sad-

The winds of night are dienry,

BY MRS. S. M. DORR. An old clock that for nearly a century had maintained its position in a quiet conner of the seme room, and had been the faithful chronicler for three generations, when the last of the household hand slept in death, became silent also and its hands motionless

Ye are gazing upon me, and wentering ask,

Why the old clock rests from its wonted task; Why it marks no longer the hours that fly, As the river of time glides swiftly tv; Why its hands move not, and its voice no more Are my friends not gone? Aye, the fast has fied To her home if the dark dreary balls of the dead From earth and its sunlight have faded away And the cars, that have listened for tidings from All wenty and lifeless henceforth must be. Then why should I longer my work pursue ? Let the old clock rest from its labors too I have done their hidding for many a year, Is not my mission also done ! Of joy's glad song, and of sorrow's wail! I could tell you of hours of winged mirth, I could tell you of bitter and burning tears. Of long night-watches and shepless fears Oh, many a bride, from her fathers balls, Has hither come to these time-wors walls; And love's bright gurland around her head, And a perfect trust in her chosen guide, Who stood beside her-has young heart's pride And one by one I have seen them pass I have seen them wither, and droop, and die And soar away to their home on high, Their coming brought joy to many a broast And the father and son grew wears of life. And the little child's bright ove grow dim ; And bore is up to the spirit clime, Ay! I could tell you many a tale, That would make your tips turn ghastly pale War's banner was flung by a tyrant's hand; How the chagor of arms, and the canuon's loud peal, Wake, from their slambering, hearts of steel. I could tall you how mothers in ageny wept, For their sons who on fields of glory slept; I could tell how young sisters waited in vain. How a notion's heart from its depths was stirred I could tell you,-but no! I am weary and tain Since they have departed who waited to bear My voice on the air ringing load and clear,

THE OUEEN OF MAY

Oh, let me be silent! Their mae is now run.

And the old clock's mission is also done .- Celumbias

Queen of the month when Plora brings Her awestest gifts to earth,

That life is made for mirth; When gazing on a face so fair,

So gladsome in its joy, How can we draum that Time and Care Must wither and destroy ! And poor, beside this human flower,

The wrenth of Spring is com; Though Nature levish all her down To deck her fair May Queen, One smile from that young happy face, One beam from those soft eyes, Would make of Winter's desert place

A blooming Paradisc. Oh, when the "better land" we gain, Where Fanth and Truth abide, And perfect Love and Justice reign Together, side by side,

Then will the gift of Beauty bless The right and all the soul, And we shall find our happines Menuath its sweet control. Then we shall learn why flowers were given

Its toroor dark and dull,

And youth with charms endowed; And why these blessings, leat from busken, Were not to all allowed ; And see that Age, like Winter, feels

Miscellancous.

The Good and Beantifut .- Geden's Ladies' Book

they are thinking animals, and have feelings, ing to the Horse Guards, the trumpet sounpassions and affections very much like hu- ded for the morning parade; away flew the People who do not appreciate the character jumping and rolling in the street, like things of the horse, are apt to treat him without of life-the baker, with one hand drawing love or mercy, and without any appeal to on the bridle, with the other grasping the his natural intelligence. The Bible sayeth, horse's mane, his hat flying aloft like chaff "The horse knoweth his owner," and he before the wind, and his long snowy locks knows more, for he knows when he is used streaming astern—like Gilpin of old in his as a horse should be used; and in respect famous race from London to Bamburyto treatment, the Turk and Arab have much | ward flew the horse, charging up to the front the advantage of many Christians I could rank of the cavalry; an officer guessing at name—the Pagans make friends of their the joke, motioned two of the troopers, who horses, they love each other, and on the san-fell back in the rear, the horse charged dy desert or the wild plain, they lie down through the gap, wheeled to the right, and side by side, and each is equally ready to took his place in the line-there stood the resist the approach of an enemy.

those who have won his affections; but the sat the baker, his feet daugling on the shoulmethod of teaching is by showing distinct- ders of the horse; [the panniers kept him ly what you wish him to do, not by beating forward;] he kicked, he coaxed, he sweated, him because he does not understand and he swore—the horse was immovable, perform at the outset all you desire of him, listening for the certain sound of the trum-Horses, like men, have very different intel- pet! lectual capacities and tempers; but all may The mob hurra'd, a burst of laughter ran be mastered by kindness, while the best, the through the ranks. An officer recognized most high spirited and the most generous, the horse, and informed the Colonel that he will be ruined by harsh treatment,

thee !" says the wise man.

Y., had a favorite horse which always were dismissed, one of the officers being accompanied him in his journeyings to and pleased with his spirit, made a purchase of from the city, who by stopping at a noted the borse on the spot. The baker finding, tavern on the road, generally got top-heavy by sad experience, he could never drive from by the time of starting for home. The horse knew when his master was drunk, by his most willingly. vascillating motion, and on these occasions Now where is the man, having the spirit vent his master from falling, if possible .- noble animal? One night he staggered out of the tavern and was helped on the saddle; before he and wind of your horse, driveslow up a hill, had gone a mile he fell, and his foot hung and as you would save your own and your in the stirrup; the horse stopped, and with horses limbs, drive slow down a hill. the hig tear rolling in his eye, the compassionate animal looked on his drunken master, and revolving in his mind how best he could help him, he gripped the rim of his extricate his foot from the stirrup. The er beats that: master having lost some blood from a cut on his head, and got a terrible fright besides, and Philosophical Society, some most extrawas now comparatively sober; he was able ordinary statements, relating to the instinct to mount, and arrived safe home, where he of the brute creation, were made by a visirelated the above particulars, and thanking tor, one Dr. Warwick. He said that when God for his narrow escape, he next day join- he resided in Dunham, the seat of the Earl ed the temperance society. It is ten years of Stamford and Warrington, he was walkago. The man and horse live like broth- ing one evening in the park, and came to a

stolen from his stable; he had changed mas- tice of a fine pike, of about six pounds ters several times. After some years he was weight, which, when it observed him, dartowned by a gentleman, whose road lay ed hastily away. In so doing it struck its through the town from whence the horse head against a tender hook in a post, (there was stolen. As soon as the borse came op- being several in the pond, placed there to posite, "he marched up to his old master's," prevent poaching,) and as it afterwards apput his head in at the open door, and began peared, fractured its skull, and turned the neighing most loudly; his rider kicked, optic nerve on one side. The agony evinspurred, coaxed and whipped, but all to no ced by the animal was most horrible. It purpose; the master came out, they recog- rushed to the bottom, and boring its head horse, and the horse by laying his head on velocity that it was almost lost to the sight linquished the korse, and the thief was tra- the pond, and at length threw itself comced and transported.

England, being locked in the stable, and found that a very small portion of the brain hearing the cry of hounds, became very res- was protruding from the fracture in the skull. tive. The groom seeing he wanted some He carefully replaced this, and with a small sport, saddled him, and placing a large mon-silver tooth pick, raised the indented portion

the floor as many times with his foot. Be- of the pond, and with the assistance of the ing told, make ready, present, fire, he seiz- keeper the doctor made a kind of pillow for ed hold with his teeth, on a cord hanging the fish, which was then left in the pond to on his shoulder, thus drawing the trigger of its fate. Upon making his appearance at

Sir Walter Raleigh makes mention of a pond for some time, and the fish continued horse which lived in his time, of whom it to swim up and down, turning whenever he is related, he would restore a glove to its turned; but being blind on the wounded owner, after his owner had whispered the side of its skull, it always appeared agita-man's name in the horse's ear. When shown ted when it had that side towards the bank, a piece of money, and asked how many as it could not then see its benefactor. pence it contained—suppose it to be a shif-ling—he would strike the ground twelve friends down to see the fish, which came to times with his foot. This renowned horse him as usual, and at length he actually is alluded to by Shakspeare, in "Love's La- taught the pike to come to him at his whisbor Lost," Act 1st, Scene 2d.

or the remains of the troop, perhaps sixteen, had previously, with other naturalists, dis-(for many had fallen) were brought to pub. | believed, that fish are sensible to sound.

lic sale. The officer was a landed gentleman; he thought it was a pity to see these noble animals, who had often charged with him up to the cannon's mouth, fastened in butcher, baker, or cab-men's wagons; he purchased the entire lot; he turned them loose in a fine grass park of his own, there to eat, drink and sleep, all the days of their lives. One afternoon there came up a dark cloud, and presently a flash of lightning.-The horses were feeding, and scattered through the park-they had been used to see the flash, before the report of the cannon; they threw up their heads and pricked their ears to listen. With the first peal of thunder they all galloped to the centre of the park and fell into line, as straight as if backed by their riders; they stood in this position for some time, when finding it was a false alarm, they, each horse, returned to his own tent. About the same period & baker was as

cending Westminster street, London. At 10 A. M. he was mounted on a fine black horse, having Panniers strapped, and one hanging on each side of the horse. (Panniers are large baskets made to fit the sides of the horse, and hung with leather straps across his back-each basket will hold a-THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER. bout fifty loaves.) Just as the horse and his Many who keep horses are not aware that rider came in front of the barracks belongman beings, although they cannot talk .- horse-the baskets dancing-the loaves horse, his ears pricked up and quivering like A horse may be taught like a child, by a Palmetto leaf in a thunder gust-there

At the circus, you have ocular demonstra- el was a man of feeling, and being willing tion that the horse understands the language to do the horse a pleasure, he sounded the of man; and man may learn more virtues charge; away they flew, the baker, the than one, if he will observe the habits of bread, the baskets, and the horse, keeping "Ask the beast, he will teach up the line with the best of them. The sthe wise man. Colonel put them through some extra ma-A neighbor of mine on Long Island, N. nouvers to gratify the horse; when they

would regulate his movements so as to pre-of a man in his carcass, that will abuse this yent his master from falling, if possible — noble animal? Grant Thorsunn.

A NEW FISH STORY.

An article, last summer, went the rounds hat with his teeth, but this gave way, and of the papers, giving an account of a little again the drunkard's head smote the ground; girl at Rocky Nook, in Hingham, who had be then seized hold by the collar of his coat, succeeded in taming some fish in a pond, so The man's head lay near the fore-foot of the that they would come at her call and feed horse and thus held him till he was able to out of her hand. The following story rath-

ers, and will, till death parts them.

A friend of mine had a valuable horse temporarily kept. He took particular nonized each other-the man by naming his into the mud, whirled itself round with such his master's shoulder. The gentleman re- for a short interval. It then plunged about ed and transported.

A favorite old hunter in Somersetshire, He (the doctor) went and examined it, and

key on the saddle, turned him loose. The of the skull. The fish remained still for a horse followed the sound of the pack, and short time, and then he put it again into the was first in at the death of the fox; but the pond. It appeared at first a good deal reamazement of the hunters was extreme, on lieved, but in a few minutes it again darted observing the monkey holding the reins with and plunged about until it threw itself out all the dexterity of a true sportsman, of the water a second time. A second time I saw a man hold his watch before the Dr. Warwick did what he could to relieve eye of his horse, and ask, What is the it, and again put it into the water. It conclock? It was four, and the horse struck tinued for several times to throw itself out a pistol which was fastened to the saddle on the pond on the following morning, the pike his back, and so the pistel exploded.

Four years ago, a gentleman in Brooklyn owned a horse; when told to salute the doctor thought this most extraordinary, but. company, he stood on his hind legs like a he examined the fish's skull, and found it dog, and looking round, gave a nod with his going on all right. He then walked backwards and forwards along the edge of the

or Lost," Act 1st, Scene 2d. tle, and feed out of his hands. With other persons it continued as shy as fish usualalry in an English regiment, for many years ly are. He (Dr. Warwick) thought this a on the continent, and at the battle of Wa-most remarkable instance of gratitude in a terloo, when the army was being put on the fish for a benefit received, and as it always peace establishment, the horses in his troop, came at his whistle, it proved also what he

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT. GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER.

my in Mexico, upon Major General Butler. General of the recent appointments. Yet, inquiry, before which I am ordered to ap-pear as a criminal, are not known to have would centure to take upon himself the conarrived in the country, I avail myself of a duct of a critical campaign. Such selecmoment's leisure to recall some of the ueg- tions were always made by the father of his lects, disappointments, injuries, and rebukes country, and the principal Generals under which have been inflicted upon me by the him. So in the campaign of 1814, I my-

however provoked, has ever been painful. favor of three juniors, and with the subse-In this summary I shall, therefore, indulge quent approbation of Major General Brown, in no wantonness of language, but confine on his joining me, and the head of the War

aclusions to men of sense and candor. one. My request has never been attentinguished services in the campaign that ded to, and thus I have had no officer of the followed. Adjutant General's Department with me in It was in reference to the same rebuke, cited of denying to a general-in-chief, in tions, I said, from Vera Cruz, April 5th: the field, at the head of a large army-or ment of orders and correspondence?

conduct each had committed that endanger- inclination for controversy." ed, in a high degree, the success of the imaccuser or prosecutor," from ordering 28: the court for the trial of the cases. My ap"Perhaps no expedition was ever so unplication has never been noticed. This accountably delayed—by no want of fore-

the head of the War Department. Proceed- cape, by pursuing the enemy, the pestilence ing with zeal and confidence in my most of the coast. hazardous duties, I learned, January 27, at The city and castle were captured March in commission to be

"True as the dial to the suo. Although he is not shired upon."

generals then in front of the enemy!

dition from the Rio Grande frontier to Vera without long halts, necessary subsitence." order that the expedition might not be de-layed, and in view of "the fixed fact"—the

A bill was introduced for raising ten adwas likely to prove a total defeat.

ships for the transportation of the [surf] tier!
boats now being prepared, besides which In my letter to the department, written required by the commanding general."

ber 15, more than three weeks after my re- teers] will re-engage, under the act part, of trading craft, small and hazardous, ital." picked up accidentally at the Brazos and Tampico; and when the army got ashore, als of the old volunteers, re-engaged units science and valor had to supply all defider the provisions of the act of March 3;

ney, 2d dragoons, to remain in the com mand of the cavalry with Major Genera Taylor, so as to leave Major Sumner, of the same regiment, the senior of that arm is my expedition. There was no great differ ence in the number of cavalry companie with the two armies. This rebuke was Sin :- On the 18th, I received your two written with a complacency that argued the letters of the 13th ultimo, and immediately highest professional experience is such matissued the general order No. 59 (a copy enters and could not have been more conficlosed), devolving the command of the ar- dent in its tone, if dictated to the greenest As the officers detailed for the court of without the power of selecting commanders

War Department, since my departure from self sent away against their wishes, three Washington, November 23, 1146.

To me, the business of recrimination, being infirm, uninstructed and inefficient, in myself to naked historical facts-leaving Department. Both were well acquainted with the customs of war, in like cases, at In the hurry of preparation for Mexico, home and abroad; and without that energy (only four days were allowed me at Wash- on my part, it is highly probable that no ton, when twenty might have been most American citizen would ever have cited the advantageously employed in the great bu- battles of the Niagara without a sigh for reau-those of the chief engineers, chief of his country. I am happy, however, that ordnance, chief quartermaster, and chief before a word had been received from the missary of subsistence) I handed to you department, and, indeed, before it could a written request, that one of three of our have had any knowledge of the question, accomplished captains, therein named, might had decided to take with me the frank and appointed assistant adjutant general, with gallant Colonel, and hope soon to learn that the rank of major, for duty with me in the he and very many other officers have been field; and there was a vacancy at the time, rewarded with brevets for their highly dis-

campaign. Can another instance be that, in acknowledging your communica-

"I might very well controvert the militeven a small one—the selection of his chief ary principles so confidently laid down by of his staff-that is, the chief in the depart- the department [in the letter of the 22d of February :] but believing that the practice Early in the following January, I asked of the United States army in the two wars that a general court martial might be appointed on the part of the President, for the particular case, I waive further reply the trial of two officers, (named by me,) for having, at the moment, no leisure and no

Alluding to the heavy disappointments in pending campaign; and I specially referred respect to transports, siege trains, and ordto the anomalous and fatal act of Congress, nance stores, then already experienced, I (May 29, 1830,) which prohibited me, as wrote to the department, from Lobos, Feb.

neglect alone ought early to have admonish- sight, arrangement, or energy on my part, me that I had no hope of support at as I dare affirm-and under circumstances Washington, in any attempt I might make the most critical to this entire army; for (against certain officers) to maintain neces- everybody relied upon knew, from the first, sary discipline in the army I was about to as well as I knew, it would be fatal to us to lead into the field. I left Washington highly attempt military operations, on this coast, flattered with the confidence and kindness after, probably, the first week in April the President had just shown me, in many long personal interviews on military mat- Nevertheless this army is in heart; and ters. For more titan two frenchs my ex-pressions of gratitude were daily and fer-promised, I shall go forward, and expect to vent, nor were they less emphatic towards take Vera Craz and its castle in time to es-

the Brazos San Jago, that an attempt was 29th, and with about one fourth of the necon foot to create a lieutenant general to take essary means for a road-train, (no fault of command in the field over me. Shocked mine,) the retreat in pursuit of the enemy, and distressed, I allowed of no relaxation was vigorously commenced April 8th. The in my efforts to serve my country, resolved battle of Cero Gordo soon followed, and we that for the short time I was likely to remain occopied Jalapa and Perote, where we were obliged to wait for supplies from Vera Cruz. In these positions, I was made to writhe under another disappointment.

A vet greater outrage soon followed: In my four memorials to the department failing to obtain an act from the citizen lieu- on the farther prosecution of the war against tenant general, a bill was pressed upon Con- Mexico, written at Washington-and dated gress to authorize the placing a junior ma- respectively, October 27, November 12, 16 jor general just appointed (the same indi- and 21-(it was only intimated to me in the vidual) in command over all the old major night of November 18, that I might prenerals then in front of the enemy! pare myself for the field)—papers in which will not here trust myself to add a sol- I demonstrated that Vera Cruz was the true dier's comment upon these attempts; but I base of operations, and that the enemy's may thank God that He did not allow them, capital could not probably be reached from subsequent injuries, to break down en- the Rio Grande; I estimated that, after tirely the spirit and abilities (such as they taking that great seaport, "about 20,000 are) with which He had endowed me. men," or "an army of more than 20,000 Foreseeing, at Washington, that, from men may be needed: 1. To beat, in the the great demands of commerce at the mo- field and in passes, any accumulated force ment, it would be difficult, if not impossible, in the way; 2. To garrison many importo take up, perhaps at any price, a sufficient tant points in the rear, to secure a free comnumber of vessels at New Orleans and Mo-munication with Vera Cruz; 3. To make bile to transport the regiments of my expe- distant detachments, in order to gather in,

Cruz, I endeavored to impress upon the War Department the necessity of sending volunteers, and aided by land and money out, from the northern and eastern ports, a bounties, might be raised in time, by adding certain number of large ships in ballast, in ten or twelve new regiments of regulars, and

return of the vomito at Vera Cruz in the ditional regular regiments; and I certainly spring of the year-a delay of a few weeks did not mean to charge the department with the whole delay, in passing the bill through In a paper transmitted to me, headed Congress. But it was passed February 11, Memorandum from the Quartermaster 1847; and under it, by early in April, some General," marked "War Department, De- few thousand men had been already raised cember 15, 1846," and signed by the Sec- and organized. My distress may be con-retary, which I received Jan. S, it is said: ceived, by any soldier, on learning, at Ja-Independently of this number of tran- laps, April 27, that the whole of that ports for troops and ordnance stores, [from force had been sent, under Brigadier Genhe north,] there will be required, say, five eral Cadwalader, to the Rio Grande fron-

ten vessels must be taken up and sent out the day after, I said I had expected thatin ballast [for troops,] unless stores can be "Detachments of the new regiments put on board, to make up the number (40) would, as you had promised me, begin to arrive in this month, and continue to follow The date of this memorandum is Decem- perhaps in June." "How many [volunquisition and departure from Washington, ved March 3, (only received two days ago,) Of not one of the "ten vessels" in ballast, I know not; probably but few. Hence the or with stores, (leaving room for troops,) greater my disappointment caused by sendhave I heard, up to this day. Relying upon them, confidently, the embarcation was delayed in whole or in part, at the Brazos and ent rear, open for many weeks by marches Tampico, from the 15th of January to the in successive detachments, I had intended, 9th of March; leaving, it was feared, not as I advanced, to leave strong garrisons in half the time needed for the reduction of this place, (Jalapa,) in Perote, and Puebla, Vera Cruz and its castle before the return and to keep at the head of the movement a of the yellow fever. But half the surf-boats force equal to any probable opposition. It came at all; and of the siege-train and ord- may now depend on the number of the old nance stores, only about one half had arri- volunteers who may re-engage, and the ved when the Mexican flags were replaced number of new troops that may arrive from by those of the United States on those for- the Brazos in time, as also in some degree midable places. We succeeded at last, in upon the advance of Major General Taylor, reaching the point of attack, in the midst whether I shall find this army in strength to of frightful northers, by means, in great leave the garrisons, and to occupy the cap-

ciencies in heavy guns, mortars, and ord- that the remainder were discharged May 4 that Maj. Gen. Taylor made no movement The first letter that I received from the in advance of Saltillo; and that the new department, after entering the captured regulars, including Cadwalader's brigade, city, contained an elaborate rebuke (dated only began to come up with me at Puebla February 22,) for having ordered Col. Har-in July, but not in sufficient numbers till

August 6. The next day the army com- Grayson) of this army has not received a

city in the month of June, and at one-fifth department, which has received about half of the loss sustaiend in August and Sep- of the money estimated for. Consequently, to organize and discipline his forces, as also disbursing departments at home, has to erect numerous and powerful defences been made known, to our shame, in the with batteries. Nearly all those extraor-dinary preparations for our reception were from Lieut. Col. Hunt, that was found on

In a report of that date I said :

peace;-to provide for the return home of quarter-master at New Orleans had 'neither seven regiments from this interior position, clothing nor shoes;' and that he was 'fear-at a time when I find it quite difficult to ful that, unless they have been sent out to provide transportation and supplies for the operating forces which remain—and all this Some small quantity of clothing, perhaps without any prospect of succor or reinforce- one fifth of our wants, came to Vera Cruz ments in, perhaps, the next seven months—from some quarter, and followed us to Jalabeyond some 300 army recruits—present pa and this place." theless, advance; but whether beyond Pu- letter (Jan. 13) that recalls me.

ger might recall or farther cripple me, I with a vengeance! While the parties are Department—and advanced to Puebla.

June 4, in these words:

ong before that time."

bla has, no doubt, in the end, been deemed for writing to the department "under the more unpardonable by the department. In pretext and form of an appeal," an open letthat paper, after speaking of the "happy ter, to be sent through me, in which I was change in my relations, both official and pri- grossly and falsely accused of " malice" and rate, with Mr. Trist." I continued:

and I have found him [Mr. T.] able, discreet, courteous, and amiable. At home it so chanced that we had but the slightest posdepartment of Japuary 13 is more than inintimation. Still the pronounced misunder- however great their experience in the field. cumstances: 1. His being obliged to send novel doctrine in question.

either of your rebukes contained in the let- to an outrage, from a junior, mast lay his acter of May 31, [in relation to Mr. Trist and count to suffer the like from all the vicious the prisoners at Cerro Gordo:] and that I under him—at least down to a rank that do not here triumphantly vindicate myself, may be supposed without influence, in high is not from the want of will, means, or abil-ity, but time. The first letter (dated Feb-not be the whole mischief to the public serruary 22) received from you, at Vera Cruz, contained a censure, and I am now rebuked intelligent, and well affected, among his for the unavoidable—nay, wise, if it had not brothers in arms, would soon reduce such been unavoidable—release, on parole, of the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo—even behim in just scorn and contempt for his refore one word of commendation from gov- creancy to himself and country. And are ernment has reached this army on account discipline and efficiency of no value in the of its gallant conduct in the capture of those prisoners. [No such commendation has yet been received—February, 1848.] So, in report No. 30, (of July 25) so largely quoregular progression, I may, should the same army gallantly bear me into the city of Mexico, in the next six or seven weeks—which is probable, if we are not arrested by a peace or a truce—look to be dismissed from the sidering it came from an erratic brother—a service of my country! You will perceive deserter from the other extreme—who havthat I am aware (as I have long been) of ing just made his peace with the true faith, the dangers which hang over me at home; was bound to signalize apostacy by accepbut I, too, am a citizen of the United States, table denunciations of one for whom, up to and well know the obligations imposed under all circumstances by an enlightened patout cause,) the highest obligations. (It was

menced its advance upon the capital, with dollar from the States since we landed at Vera Cruz, March 9. He now owes more Vera Cruz, March 9. He now owes more It is not extravagant to say that, if Brig- than \$200,000, and is obliged to purchase dier General Canwalader's forces had not on credit, at great disadvantages. The chief been diverted from me to the Rio Grande, quarter master (Captain Irwin) has received where he was made to lose, without any perhaps \$60,000, and labors under like inbenefit to Major General Taylor, much pre- cumbrances. Both have sold drafts to small cious time, I might easily have taken this amounts, and borrowed largely of the pay tember. The enemy availed himself of my the troops have some four months' pay due forced delay at Puebla, to collect, to treble, them. Our poverty, or the neglect of the made after the middle of June. And it is the person of the special messenger from known that the news of the victory of Bu-Washington. The army is also suffering ena Vista reached Washington in time to greatly from the want of necessary clothing countermand Cadwalader's orders for the -including blankets and great coats. The Rio Grande, before his departure from New new troops, (those who have Jast arrived,) Orleans. Two rifle companies, with him, as destitute as the others, were first told that received the countermand there, and joined that they would find abundant supplies at Now Orleans; next at Vera Cruz, and final-I know that I had the misfortune to give ly here; whereas, we now have, perhaps, a ffence to the department, by expressing thousand hands engaged in making shoes myself to the same effect from Jalapa, May (out of bad materials, and at high rates.)
6. In a report of that date I said:

These articles, about 3000 pairs of each, are "The subject of that order (No. 135, absolutely necessary to cover the nakedness old volunteers) has given me long and deep of the troops. February 18, off Lobos, I solicitude. To part with so large and so wrote to Brigadier General Brooks to direct espectable portion of this army, in the the quarter-master at New Orleans to send middle of a country which, though broken to me large supplies of clothing. March in its power, is not yet disposed to sue for 16-23, General Brooke replied that the

novelties utterly unknown to any invading I must here especially remark, that this army before. With the addition of ten or report, No. 30, though forwarded the night twelve thousand new levies in April or May of its date, (July 25,) seems to have mis--asked for, and until very recently expec-ted-or even with the addition of two or that it was not acknowledged by the departthree thousand new troops, destined for ment, I caused a duplicate to be made, signthis army, but suddenly, by the orders of ed it, and sent it off by the same conveythe War Department, diverted to the Rio ance with my despatch No. 36, and the char-Grande frontier, I might, notwithstanding ges against Brevet Major General Worth, the unavoidable discharge of the old volunteers—seven regiments and two independ- Col. Duncan, together with the appeal aent companies-advance with confidence gainst me of the former. All these are acupon the enemy's capital. I shall, never-knowledged by the department in the same

ebla, will depend on intervening information It was that budget of papers that caused and reflection. The general panic given the blow of power, so long suspended, to to the enemy at Cerro Gordo still remaining, fall on a devoted head. The three arrested I think it probable that we shall go to Mex- officers, and he who had endeavored to enico; or, if the enemy recover from that, we force a necessary discipline against them, must renew the consternation by another are all to be placed together before the same court ;-the innocent and the guilty, the ac-Thus, like Cortes, finding myself insola- cuser and the accused, the judge and his ted and abandoned, and again, like him, prisoners are dealt with alike. Most imparalways afraid that the next ship or messen- tial justice! But there is a discrimination resolved no longer to depend on Vera Cruz on trial-if the appealer is to be tried at all, or home, but to render my little army "a which seems doubtful-two are restored to self sustaining machine"-as I informed their corps-one of them with his brevet everybody, including the head of the War rank—and I am deprived of my command!

Department—and advanced to Puebla.

There can be but one step more in the same It was in reference to the foregoing serious direction ;—throw the rules and articles of causes of complaint, and others, to be found war into the fire, and leave all ranks in the in my reports at large—particularly in respect to money for the disbursing staff officers, clothing, and Mr. Trist, commissioner and executive favors. The pronunciamen--that I concluded my report from Puebla, to, on the part of my factious juniors, is most triumphant.

"Considering the many cruel disappoint- My recall-under the circumstances, a ments and mortifications I have been made to feel since I left Washington, and the total want of support or sympathy on the part | the autumn-and on matters I am but parof the War Department, which I have so tially permitted to know by the department long experienced, I beg to be recalled from and my accusers-is very ingeniously plathis army the moment it may be safe for ced on two grounds: 1. My own request any person to embark at Vera Cruz-which, I suppose, will be early in November .- there was no other before the department,) Probably all field operations will be over which had been previously (July 12) acknowledged and rebukingly declined. But my next report (July 25) from Pue- The arrest of Brevet Major General Worth. te, with Mr. Trist," I continued: "conduct unbecoming an officer and gen-"Since about the 26th ultimo [June] our theman," in the matter of the general order intercourse has been frequent and cordial, No. 349, on the subject of puffing letters

sible acquaintance with each other. Hence genious; it is elaborate, subtle, and promore or less of reciprocal prejudice; and found-a professional dissertation, with the of the existence of his feelings towards me, rare merit of teaching principles until now I knew (by private letters) before we met, wholly unknown to military codes and treathat at least a part of the cabinet had a full tises, and of course to all mere soldiers.

standing between Mr. Trist and myself I have not in this place time to do more could not have occurred but for other cir- than hint at the fatal consequences of the forward your letter of April 14th, in- the department, any factious junior may, at stead of delivering it in person, with the ex- his pleasure, in the midst of the enemyplanatory papers which he desired to com- using "the pretext and form of an appeal" municate: 2. His bad health in May and against his commander, insult and outrage June, which I am happy to say has now be- him to the grossest extent—though he be come good; and 3. The extreme mistifica- the general-in-chief, and charged with the tion into which your letter, and particular- conduct of the most critical operations; and ly an interlineation, unavoidably threw me. that commander may not arrest the incipi-So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing that all I have heretofore written to the department about Mr. Trist should be self to a trial, or wait at least until a dissuppressed. I make this declaration as due tant period of leisure for a judicial examinmy present esteem for that gentleman; ation of the appeal! And this is precisely but ask no favor, or desire none, at the hands the case under consideration. The depart of the department. Justice to myself, how. ment, in its eagerness to condemn me, could ever tardy, I shall take care to have done, not take time to learn of the experienced I do not acknowledge the justice of that the general-in-chief who once submits

riotism. In respect to money, I beg again to report that the chief commissary (Captain ed at Washington, and straightway the apos-